

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 19TH, 1892.

NUMBER 16

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
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and the

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U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Chargé d'Affaires.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa D. M. No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Mauel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Envio da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cold season according to need. Holy communions after morning service on 1st Sunday of month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

182, Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 11:30 a. m., Sundays.

Protestant Episcopal.—Services at 11 a. m., Sundays; 7 p. m., Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Office: 29, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

PREBAPTISTERNIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreiro.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Theologian:

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 152. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. BACBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petrópolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. on 3rd Sunday in the month. In the Holy Scriptures, at 3 p. m. in the afternoon. Gospel preaching at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

DR. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; has recently been voted to London to study. Dr. Koch's method, especially for tuberculosis. Office residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office: 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1356.

DR. C. Feldhausen, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Cons. from 3 to 4 p. m. General Hospital, No. 53, Rua Marquês de Almeida No. 57. Telephone 135.

DR. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Dom Pedro de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

DR. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives, No. 29.

DR. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospital 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marques d'Almeida.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sister Home and Pastoral.—No. 1, Travessa do Morro, Rua do Laranjeiras, Botafogo. Bethel services; in English on Sundays at 3 p. m., and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENTS.—No. 15, Rua das Laranjeiras. No. 1, Botafogo. Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

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Telephone 1125.

Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6:30, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7:15, 9:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p. m. On Sundays at 8:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p. m. From Paineiras 8:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p. m. From Corcovado 8:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p. m.

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Business Founded 1795.

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ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

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FROM STEEL PLATES.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built according to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight.

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Rio de Janeiro.

[April 19th, 1892.]

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

Insurance in force	£ 160,000,000
Assets.	27,000,000
Surplus	5,000,000
New business 1891	46,000,000

Harold Sorby,

Manager for Brazil.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
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 Uncalled capital 2,400,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria
 67, Rua 1º de Março. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorised 1870. Marine Risks Authorised 1884.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro
 Watson Ritchie & Co.
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Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up 1,100,000
 Reserve fund 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
 PERNAMBUCO, RÁHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
 RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
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Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,

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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
 Realized do 900,000
 Reserve fund 750,000

BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., LTD.—LONDON.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank" in Hamburg, Hamburg.

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BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany. . . . Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg and correspondents.

England. . . . M. M. von Rothschild & Sons, London. International Bank of London, Limited, London.

France. . . . Par. Paris. Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.

Spain. . . . Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.

Belgium. . . . H. A. de Bury & Co., Antwerp. Banque Générale, Antwerp, and branches and correspondents.

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Boettiger—Krah, Directors.

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Hessian, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO

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FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

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FABRICA MANUFATORA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

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TECCLAGEM FLUMINENSE

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Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchenware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

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Suct. J. V. HALL & Co.,

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Rio de Janeiro.

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London, E. C.

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Subscribed capital £ 1,000,000
 Paid up capital 500,000
 Reserve fund 228,000

Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.
 Correspondents in New York and all the principal cities of Europe.

Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every species of Banking business.

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This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The doses for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition
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The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

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Full directions accompany each bottle.

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Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.

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This natural sparkling water is the royal crown table water, supplied to Her Majesty, the Queen of England, under Royal Warrant.

The sole importer and exclusive agent of this famous water in Brazil is Mr. William Rahm, who has established an extensive dépôt at No. 8 Rua do Visconde do Rio Branco in this city.

Mr. Rahm, besides making a specialty of Godes-Berger, imports also a choice assortment of fine Kline wines, French liqueurs, and German debassett. He handles a superior quality of Ver-sand (Elberfeld) beer, which can not be equalled in this market. It is a pleasure to recommend an establishment as this which sells only the best and purest viands and potables.

Carlsberg Beer.—Since its first introduction many years ago, the Carlsberg beer has increased wonderfully in popular favor. This is owing to the fact that it is one of the best brands sold in the Rio de Janeiro market and justly enjoys the reputation of being the best Danish beer made. The great brewery at Copenhagen turns out immense quantities of the amber nectar, which finds immediate consumption wherever sent. At Rio de Janeiro, the sole importers, Messrs. Chr. Hecksler & Co., have established a large dépôt at No. 1 B Rua Theophilo Ottoni, where they serve the continually growing demand for this beer. The Carlsberg was awarded the *grand prix* at the Paris exposition in 1878. Its fine flavor and its entire freedom from deleterious ingredients render it a delightful beverage and recommend it particularly as a desirable drink in this climate. It has been submitted to repeated analyses both in Denmark and Brazil and the results of all these analytic tests agree that the Carlsberg contains not the slightest trace of salicylic acid or any harmful properties.

South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau.—The special object of this Bureau is to promote the introduction of the latest and best inventions and induce those manufacturers and exporters who have hitherto neglected this market to compete for a share of the trade. Advertising is recognized as a necessity among all successful men of business of the present day.

There are many prosperous and wealthy business men in the world who will acknowledge that their success has been due to the right kind of advertising. Everyone knows of some remarkable cases of this kind coming within his own observation. Reference is not needed to the phenomenal prosperity of Mr. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who began business with but a printer's ink, and whose fate has only strengthened with time.

The object of this Bureau is to enable the manufacturer or his exporter to reach the trade in the most effective way and to secure the most advantageous returns. That this Bureau can be instrumental in serving the extension of trade within the territory of its operations goes without saying.

This Bureau will cover the four republics of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. The people of these countries are as alive to the best and latest in all branches of manufactures as in any other part of the world. Printer's ink has been used with enterprise in Argentina, producing excellent results. Splendid results can be obtained in Brazil if similar enterprise is shown. Particularly to-day Brazil is materially in better condition than she ever was. Her immense crops will enable her to be a large buyer. The manufacturer has but to seize this opportunity of securing his share of patronage. Let him herald his goods to the country through its press, the most legitimate and efficient advertising medium. When once he has introduced his product, he will soon secure their acceptance, it is difficult to dislodge them. The trade he now establishes will increase with years; Brazil's prosperity is just beginning; her resources have scarcely begun to be developed. With progressive development and more immigration, each year her importation will increase and her buying capacity will enlarge.

There is no direction in which you may look but what you will note that Brazil is on the threshold of expansion. Her coffee plantations are adjusting themselves to the system of free labor and are already giving evidence of increase in numbers and in yield. Her sugar production can be raised to enormous proportions. Her rubber and cotton are the source of much wealth. There are a thousand and one things of the forest, the field and the farm, which remain to be developed in the near future, which perhaps in themselves alone will not reach large amounts but in the aggregate will assume formidable figures.

Her mineral wealth which her geologists have declared to be limitless, has scarcely been touched. Let out of the question the gold and silver deposits,

there are exhaustless iron fields and coal measures to be opened and developed. These alone will give Brazil an impulse that her most sanguine citizens do not realize. Only recently the iron mines of Antonio Pereira, near Our Lady of the Minas Geraes, passed into the hands of a company which proposes to develop them. The increase in production in these different departments will contribute to the development of the transportation systems, and will require the multiplication of railroads in these more thickly settled communities and the building of lines in new territories. The era of prosperity which is dawning will be lasting because this country is vast in extent and limited in resources.

There is no better field to-day than Brazil to which the manufacturer can turn for the cultivation of trade.

Correspondence solicited. Address all communications to the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 132 Rua do Rosario, 1^o andar, Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charges, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil, .

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30s when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: \$00 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ovidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 19th, 1892.

The events of the past fortnight ought to convince the Brazilian people, if they were not before convinced, that the men who have assumed the responsibility of creating, organizing and administering a new form of government in Brazil, are wholly and absolutely unfit and incompetent for so great a task. To speak plainly, they have not the slightest knowledge of the work undertaken, and are hopelessly incapable of solving even the simplest problems of government. They are, furthermore, impatient of restraint, insubordinate, fickle, self-seeking and turbulent. Self-government for such men is impossible, for they are unable even to govern themselves. They have no respect for law and precedent, and they are unwilling to allow any right or privilege which conflicts with their purposes. These are truths which the Brazilian people ought to understand and appreciate, for they show the obstacles which stand in the way of establishing a real republic in this country.

As long as these obstacles remain in the way, republican institutions will never exist except in name. They have not yet existed, they do not now exist, and they never can exist. It is idle to pin one's faith to mere names, for it is to sure to mislead us. Up to the present moment, Brazil has been nothing more than a military dictatorship, and it is now rapidly drifting into a hopeless state of anarchy. Its constitution, notwithstanding its fine phrases, is a mere fiction, for there has not been a day since its promulgation which has not seen it disregarded and broken. It is inoperative and dead, for every one of its fundamental principles regarding the presidency, the states, the finances, and personal guarantees, are disregarded and broken. Thus far the effort to create a republic has been a total failure. This is a fact which can not be contested, and which ought not to be overlooked. The questions now arise: What is to be done? If the military authorities are incapable of accomplishing what they understand, to whom can the people look? The problem is, perhaps, as difficult as it is serious and urgent, but it must be solved or the fate of Peru will be that of this great country. In answer to the first question we would say: Turn out the incompetent and entrust the government to men of experience, honor and patriotism. The parasites and demagogues who have been proclaiming themselves the apostles of a new régime, must be supplanted by men whose character and experience will inspire confidence, and whose patriotism will lead them to work for the common interests of the whole country.

And in answer to the second question, we would say: The military are unfit for the task undertaken by reason of education and class prejudices, for which reason the administration of civil government should be entrusted wholly to civilians. As the younger men are also unfit for the work, by reason of inexperience and rash ideas, the proper course is to call back to public life the older men who have proved their fitness in other days to administer the affairs of government for the good of all. The public men of the monarchy were not without faults, and their records are full of mistakes, but no one can show that they ever brought this country to so low a level as that on which we now stand. The monarchy is now of the past, and it may be assumed that no effort is likely to be made for its restoration as long as the new system affords adequate protection to the people and assures the prosperity of the country. The statesmen of the old régime, such as Saravia, Dantas, Silveira Martins, João Alfredo, etc., may therefore be entrusted with the direction of public affairs, confident that their patriotism and experience will be an invaluable aid for the real advancement of the country.

One of the most disheartening features of the present situation is the withdrawal of Brazil's best and most experienced men from public life. Many of them have left the country in despair, others have withdrawn to their country estates and are never heard from, while others have entered business or professional life and carefully abstain from all connection with political affairs. It is truly a national calamity that this abnormal situation should exist. In view of the important and vital questions at stake—the pacification of the country, the organization of state and municipal governments, the organization of a new system of taxation, the settlement of the many financial problems, and many others of like character and importance—the country should have the counsel and assistance of its best men. Without them nothing can be accomplished. These facts should be now taken into serious consideration, and no time should be lost in recalling every patriot and statesman to the salvation of his country.

for the courts are constantly called upon to cite recalcitrant shareholders, under the penalty of having their shares sold at auction! From all this it appears that the company organizers have secured thousand^s of *contos de reis*, for which no value was ever given, and, as we have already stated, the shareholders of the large banks are likely to be called upon to meet the payment of these sums so iniquitously obtained.

We have so often referred to adhesions, that it is with some diffidence that we approach the recent acts of the government in the matter of crushing the attempted revolution here. At the same time the government certainly deserves commendation from all who desire peace and quietness, and we do not suppose that in offering our tribute we can be classed with the adhesions as a class. While recognizing a certain necessity for the declaration of martial law, without which some of the suspected parties could not have been arrested, this necessity is repugnant to us as civilians and as republicans, and it certainly created a suspicion abroad that the government was not as strong as it wished to be considered. The promptness with which civil law was restored, so soon as the guilty parties were out of the harbor, was exceedingly satisfactory. Now that the government has for a third time shown its intention and power to suppress disturbances, we may safely await the re-assembling of congress, to which, according to the constitution, the vice-president must submit his justification for the arrest and banishment of the men who are charged with nothing less than high treason. It is almost certain that this justification will be accepted by the legislature, for it is asserted that the authorities have closely watched the suspected parties, since the meeting at Fort Santa Cruz on January 10th, and had collected sufficient evidence to justify action, had not the conspirators themselves precipitated this action by their imprudent movement on the 10th inst. This occurrence is happily over, without disturbances of any character, and the conspirators will have time to brew new disorders in retirement along the rivers of the Amazonas. We may in advance deprecate charges, sure to be made, against the Brazilian republicans, in general, as responsible for this miserable business. We are convinced that this so-called sedition was the handiwork of desperate speculators, who succeeded in suborning mutinous army and naval officers, and may even by threats have forced unwilling recruits into their ranks, for it is difficult to suppose that men with former reputations unstained could have freely entered into association with some of the personages, in whose company they are sent to banishment, or confinement. The unbridled language of certain journals here was intolerable to all, save such as required to snigger and rub their hands over the violent attacks upon the government, the members of which were generally considered to be conscientiously endeavoring to do their duty by the country; and these very readers of the nonsensical rant were probably among the first to applaud the banishment of the clowns who had been posturing for their amusement. The fickleness of the masses is proverbial, and in this case it should serve as a lesson to journalists, who prostitute what intelligence a benevolent Providence has bestowed upon them, to amorphous desire to attract notice, for they must be aware that they cannot obtain popularity. For this reason, we repeat that we wish to have criticism, which is unavoidable, bestowed where it is due, and blame properly placed upon the shoulders of those that richly deserve it. Do not, we ask our readers, lay sweeping charges upon all and everything in the Brazilian republic because some thirty or forty desperate, or misled men have made a foolish and wicked attempt to throw the country into anarchy, before it is out of, to speak figuratively, its swaddling clothes.

SEDITION, OR FARCE?

On the 13th the *Diario Official* published the decree banishing the parties implicated in the attempted sedition here, from which it appears that the following were banished:

Reis, Marshal José Cláudio de Queiroz, Lt. Col. Menino Barreto and Thimaturgo de Azevedo, Antonio Joaquim Bandeira Jr., José Elyso dos Reis, José Joaquim Ferreira Jr., Baiano Moniz de Aragão and Ignacio Alves, Cunha Carneiro, to S. Joaquim, on the Rio Branco, in the state of Amazonas;

LOCAL NOTES

—Dr. Barbosa Lima, the new governor of Pernambuco, left for that state on the 12th.

—The judicial liquidation of the Companhia Territorial Constructora has been ordered.

—The municipal council has issued orders for preventing the passage of ox-carts through the city.

—It is again reported that the government is going to grant amnesty to the Campanha revolutionaries.

—On the 12th last, extreme uncouth was administered to Gen. Deodoro, who had grown much worse on that day.

—The government has asked the Lloyd Brasileiro Navigation Co. to make a reduction of 50% on freights on food products.

—Major Bandeira and Capt. Gentil Eloy de Figueiredo, implicated in the sedition, arrived here under arrest on the 16th, and were confined at the war arsenal.

—The *Figaro* of the 16th publishes the report that the government is not in account of what they have said in their journals, but on account of acts of conspiracy and sedition.

—O *Priz* appears to think that it would require a large supply of rods to clean out the temple in Rio of the hypocrites that are now occupying it. Perhaps O *Priz* has reason for his remarks.

—The health authorities are all the time complaining about the high of disease called the *Catarrho do Porto*. We suggest as a solution of the matter that the authorities set fire to the place and burn out the whole concern.

—Srs. Leopoldo Teixeira Leite and Trajano de Moraes, directors of the Gold, have surrendered themselves to the police, but Sr. Melo Barreto is still non *conventuado* in *carceris*, somewhere in Minas Gerais.

—We wonder if Admiral Walker placed the American squadron at La Plata under the command of President Pellegrini, as he did with the squadron here, when placing the command of President Deodoro da Fonseca?

—The prosecuting attorney, Dr. Lima Drummond, has asked for the arrest of Dr. Miguel Ferreira, who, he says, taking advantage of his religious influence over Domingos Heleodoro, caused him to mutilate the images of Christ in the jury room.

—A glance at the list of prisoners pardoned by Vice-president Peixoto on Easter Sunday shows that insubordination is not considered a grievous crime, and our non-commissioned officer, now paroled, was guilty of "assault, disorder and flight."

—The treasury furnished the captain of the corvette *Almirante Barroso* with £3,000 in gold. Sr. Custodio de Mello, now minister of marine, remonstrates when he was abroad on a trip similar to that now commenced by Capt. Baptista de Leão.

—The Spanish minister has complained that in the police return every man arrested, who speaks Spanish, is classified as a *Catholico*. The minister does not want his compatriots confounded with the gentle Argentine and Oriental that are making Rio so lively.

—The minister of the interior has requested the governor of Santa Catharina to return to the Archivo Publico a copy of the American Constitution, in French, which was a part of the documents in the Tiradentes prosecution. What the minister wants it for is not explained.

—On the 16th our colleague, *O Figaro*, published a circumstantial account of the recent sedition. The story reads like a romance; Paul Mallei was to be minister of foreign affairs, a military triumvirate was to rule the country, etc. Our heart absolutely arose at the history.

—Harral! for Sr. Fernando Lotufo. He has ordered the health department to have a look at the Metropolitano station in the Largo da Carioca, which is said to be a public nuisance. And now let Sr. Rodrigues Alves investigate the whole story of this railway and declare if a public nuisance also.

—On the 14th *O Tempo* says that a telegram from Paris reports that Dr. Botafoglo, who was the pet-lamb of Sr. Ray Barbosa, when minister of finance, and appointed by his protector inspector of the custom house here, had been confined in an asylum for the treatment of a "serious nervous excitement." We hope conscience had nothing to do with it.

—Cols. Neiva, Piragiba, Menna Barreto and Thannaturo, Major Sebastiano Bandeira, Lieut. Jesuino de Almeida, of the army, and Capt. Huet Bicellar and Lieut. Reisbun, of the navy, together with other army and naval officers of less prominence, connected with the revolutionary movement of the 10th, have been placed on the retired list.

—An official at the navy yard here has been arrested on a serious charge. A sum of gunpowder had been furnishing the man with carbines, revolvers, etc., which he stated were for the government. One of the sum happened to ask a naval officer, on duty at the yard, what the government wanted with these arms, and discovered the crime. When the next request was received, the heir was detained, and when the official appeared to inquire as to the delay in serving his order, he was arrested. It may be conspiracy, but it savors strongly of swindling.

—We strongly advise "A subscriber" to postpone his visit to Brazil and his acquaintances at São Paulo indefinitely. "Is there any danger of taking yellow fever in Santos!!" Why man alive, we have been cautioning our readers, for months past against the frightful ravages of yellow fever there. "A subscriber" is evidently one of the very few who do not read newspapers. Better stand before a volley from the volunteers at Palermo than venture to Santos, Rio, or indeed any Brazilian port, just now. —*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—[So do we. At present we have had quite as much Argentine, pure and adulterated, as we can stand. Keep your subscribers at home, please, Mr. Standard!]

—President Floriano Peixoto visited several churches on Thursday.

—The number of persons who visited the churches on Thursday was unusually large.

—On the 14th the Havas agency denied sending the alarming messages in regard to Matto Grosso affairs.

—The post of the *Jornal do Commercio* has a coil in his nose, and tells everybody about it. We will not send him bandolier chiefs.

—On the 16th the *Jornal do Commercio* says the Brazilians accounts of the Mississipi dispute are ready to be submitted to President Harrison.

—Sr. Bandeira Jr., having to take an enforced holiday in the Amazon country, has resigned his post as director of the Banco de Credito Predial Urbano.

—On the 13th an engine of the Central railway destroyed the car and killed the mate of a poor dustman, who had only purchased them a week before.

—The late W. H. Smith, Chanceller of the Exchequer, 100/- fortune of about £1,700,000, fortunate man; he sold newspapers, but did not write them.

—The directors of the "Economical Firewood" company called a general meeting for Good Friday. Where these directors are going they use sulphur and lime-stone for fuel!

—Sr. Silva Porto, for many years managing director of the Carioca Urbano tram company, who was supposed to be implicated in the recent uprisings, has resigned his directorship.

—Sr. W. W. W. — or Sr. Orozimbo Barreto — has lost his honorary naval rank? W. W. W. — "bucked up the wrong tree" — but perhaps his chance will come again. This is a funny kind of world.

—The chief of police has requested the commandant of the force in praise of his conduct during the *Revolta*, who resisted the offers of Srs. Senhor and Manoel Lavrador to permit them to escape from custody.

—The custom-house, banks and exchange were all closed at Mariana, Thursday, on the morning of the 13th, when he fired it in some manner, and shot a young son of his master in the groin, mortally wounding the lad.

—According to the *Jornal do Brasil*, Sr. Thaumaturgo de Alvezelo, when governor of Amazonas, deposed some of his political enemies to Talavera, where some of his political friends are now bound to see how bad it is, after all.

—Sergente Silvano, the leader of the Santa Cruz community, is destined to be nearly recovered from the wounds he received on that occasion. What will the authorities do with him when he has quite recovered? Shoot, or hang him?

—The various limitations of the *Ganha Nacional* have been fulfilling the guards for the Laramar palace, which contains the offices of the minister of justice, and a part of the documents in the Tiradentes prosecution. What the minister wants it for is not explained.

—On the 16th our colleague, *O Figaro*, announced that in the circumstantial account of the recent sedition, he had made a mistake; Paul Mallei was to be minister of foreign affairs, a military triumvirate was to rule the country, etc. Our heart absolutely arose at the history.

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—Among other charges brought against it, the "emigrants" is one that appears incredible. It is said that a plan was laid to dress up a number of *emigrants* as navy men, others to attack the police, and the sailors on board the men of war, and the sailors were to be informed that their comrades were being assaulted by the police. This, it was hoped, would bring the sailors into mutiny and induce them to force their way ashore, and mix in the riot to result.

DEATHS.

MILLER.—At São Paulo, on the 14th March, JOHN HENRY MILLER, aged 19 years. Greatly esteemed.

TAYLOR.—At Campinas, State of São Paulo, on the 28th February, of typhus ictericus, CHARLES A. M. TAYLOR, late of Ashford, Kent, aged 22 years. Mr. Standard!]

THE RIO NEWS

FINANCIAL NOTES

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 11.

2000 Shares..... 21 38 182 Apolices, 50... 925
do 21 39 183 do 45 114 125
2000 do 21 39 183 do 111 125
5000 deb. deb. Zan. 3 300 Bank

57 Indidor..... 10 52 305 Republica..... 81
150 do 11 52 305 Bank

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The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States: bags.

Apr. 16 da Amer. da Segunda..... 9,005

Europe: bags.

Apr. 16 Hamburg Geir St. Regis..... 1,093

16 Mediterranean Ital. & Rovinj..... 3,700

Elsewhere: bags.

Apr. 12 Algoa Bay Br. Sylva Souto..... 3,000

12 Port Elizabeth Br. Wendor Cast..... 8,000

Receipts for the past week (six days) were 53,749 bags, against 65,233 bags for the preceding week and 57,249 bags for the week before. In Santos the receipts were about 4,500 bags.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 10,000 bags, in all hands.

Quantities are nominal; the following prices were quoted on the 12th inst.:

Type, for *arriba*. Type, for *arriba*.

No. 6..... 1,000 No. 8..... 1,4750

7..... 1,000 9..... 1,400

The *pantos* remain unchanged at 995 reis, per kilogramme.

Pessels loading and to load. bags.

New York Br. St. Capel.....

do do Olinda.....

do do Lopar.....

do do Amer. Finance

do do Fr. St. Colonia

Have. Colonia

Beaufort Fr. St. Equador

do Liverp. Geir St. Patosi

London and Antwerp Ital. St. Clyde

Bremen and do Geir St. Bismarck

Hamburg Geir St. Clotur

Mediterranean Ital. St. Colonia

Trieste Amer. St. Medio

Cape Town Dan. da Fano

White Pine—Receipts nil, and quotations of 110-115 reis, per perfect bunch.

Swedish Pine—Nothing new.

Spruce Pine—Nothing to report.

Rosewood—Nothing new, and no quotations are unchanged.

Lard—Receipts are 355 bags per *Frances*, and 14 packages per *Finance*. The market is steady with George's last quoted at 540-560 reis, per lb., in lots, and other marks at 520-540 reis per kg.

Rice—Receipts have been 5,500 bags via Hamburg Brokers report the market firm at 205-208 reis per kg. **Codfish**—Receipts are 1,000 bags per *Frances*, and 14 packages per *Finance*. The market is steady with George's last quoted at 520-540 reis per kg. 1,000 Canadian tubs, 14 kg. per tub, 14 barrels, and 14 kg. per kg. **Novembe**—Stocks are about 1,000 packages.

Bran—There have been no receipts and quotations are unchanged at 1,000 reis per kg.

Indigo—There have been no receipts of foreign and the supply of native continues small. We may continue quotations of 6,500-7,000 reis per kg. River Plate, and 6,000-7,000 reis for native coin.

Tea—Receipts are 6,687 bags per *Ita. Plaza*, **Mosquit** and **Alagoa Domingos**, from the River Plate, and 100 boxes from Hamburg per *Budapest*. The market continues flat at 110-120 reis per kilogramme for River Plate *a fuzia*.

Turpentine—Receipts are nil. **Waxes** still quote at 100 reis per kg.

Camphor—Nothing to report.

Rosins—We may continue quotations of 120-130 reis per kg. per lb., according to marks. Receipts have been 500 bags during the week.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been: 100 tons per *Frances*, from Cardiff *Planeta*, from Glasgow *Planeta*, from Hull *Albion*, from Liverpool *Albion*, from Philadelphia, all to oil companies.

Cement—Receipts are 600 bags, German per *Budapest*. Quotations are unchanged, viz., British at 120-130 reis per kg., German at 115-120 reis and French at 130-140 reis.

SANTOS.

From *Merc. J.da Bradbury & Co's Market Report, dated April 1st:*

Copper—A quiet tone prevailed early last month, but business was soon becoming general and has continued fairly active to the close. Prices have throughout shown but very slight fluctuations and though weaker still, are not ready for consideration. The demand is for copper wire, and the market for cast and fancy grades continues undisturbed. Dealers have raised their prices for coffee bags from 18 reis to 18.50 reis.

Receipts last month averaged 18,100 bags per day, against 7,349 bags in 1891 and 20,514 bags in 1890. From July 1st to date they stand at 18,100 bags per day, against 9,651,554 bags in 1891 and 17,429 bags in 1890.

Stocks are estimated at 28,138 bags, of which 9,400 bags are engaged for shipment.

We note, from our standards *Fr. St. B.*, that freight by steamer to London and New York, with commission and exchange to London, 140 reis per ton, and 145 reis per lb.

The shipments in March were divided as follows:

United States: bags.

New York..... 106,793

Europe: bags.

Channel F. o. 37,650

Havre..... 8,863

Antwerp..... 14,149

Hamburg..... 6,822

London..... 2,009

Rotterdam..... 13,221

Trieste..... 18,071

Rio and Const..... 9

337,615

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts at Santos..... bags.

Steamer freight, 5% pr. monto.

N. Y. exp. 1/2 cent. Std. 7..... per do.

Exchange on London,..... 11,710

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 18th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
214,069,900	Jan.-July	5	Aplicativo.....	200+1,000\$	997,800	998,000
107,580,000	do	5	do gold.....	200+1,000\$	1,130,000	1,135,000
11,000,000	do	5	do	1,000\$	1,000	1,000
18,017,500	Apr.-Oct.	6	Old Lom 1868	1,000	1,400,000	1,350,000
31,623,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do	1,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
100,694,000	do	4	do	500+1,000	1,150,000	1,150,000
8,050,800	Jan.-July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro	500+200	1000 0	1001 0-101 0

DEBENTURES.

Present amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	200\$	106 8	106 8
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Brasileiro e Consórcio	200	102	102
1,500,000	do	5	Genl do Brasil	1,15	5	5
1,123,200	Jan.-July	6 1/2	do	1,20	3,300	3,800-4,000
15,167,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Juiz de Fora am. Plata.	200	192	192
1,404,010	do	5	Leopoldina	200	101	101
200,000	Jan.-July	5	do	1,15	310	310
5,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	Maricá	100	86 6	100 000-101 000
1,125,000	do	5	Ceste de Minas	200	110	115 000
1,437,100	Jan.-July	6	S. Paulo do Rio Preto	200	192	192
6,679,800	Mar.-Sept.	6	do gold	150	440	440
1,177,450	Apr.-Oct.	6	Sorocaba	100	70	70-75 000
6,050,000	Jan.-July	7	União Valenciana	150	700	700
578,500	Jan.-July	5	TRANSPORTES	200	140	140
426,553	do	5	Can. e Viação Fluminense	120	155	155
783,100	do	5	Carre. Urbanos	500	496	496
240,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Paranásmico	200	103 10	99 00-102 00
234,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Vila Isabel	800	198	198
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	SHIPPING	100	100 11	100 11
15,000,000	Jun.-Dec.	7	Ferry Lloyd Holloman	200	198	198
1,500,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	200	180	180
1,500,000	Jan.-July	6	Piúra	200	105	100 000-100 000
1,500,000	Mat.-Sept.	6 1/2	Quissamá	200	169	169
1,500,000	do	5	Rio Branco	200	100	100
1,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	MILLS	200	230	220 000
400,000	May-Nov.	7	Alliança	200	200	200
1,138,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Bom Fim	200	207	193 000-207 000
1,000,000	May-Nov.	7	Brasil Industrial	200	207	193 000-207 000
556,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Conselho Industrial	200	200	200
600,000	Jan.-July	6	Industrial Mineira	200	197	197
445,000	Jan.-July	6	Parotápolis	120	..	..
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Pão Gostoso	200	200	200
300,000	Jan.-July	6	Pão Gostoso	200	200	200
308,000	do	5	Rink	200	193	193
2,500,000	do	5	S. Christão	200	198	198
350,000	May-Nov.	7	S. Lucas	200	198	198
216,000	Mar.-Sept.	6	S. Pedro de Alcântara	100	100	100
675,000	Jan.-July	6	União Industrial de São Paulo	120 10 8	198	198
197,003	Jan.-July	7	MINS.	100	95	95
337,500	Jan.-July	6	MISCELLANEOUS	200	200	130 000-205 000
3,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Aplicativo Rio Preto	120	200	200
26,671,400	Jan.-July	8	Architectonica	100	58	58
6,000,000	do	5	Brasil do Rio de Janeiro	100	30	30
1,000,000	do	5	Banco Crédito Móvel,consol	200	207	207
150,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Brasil Industrial	200	195	195
1,500,000	Jan.-July	6	Conselho Econ. do govt	150	200	200
1,500,000	do	5	Construtora	200	160	160
1,500,000	Feb.-Aug.	8	Empresa de Obras Públicas	120	160	160
1,500,000	Jan.-July	6	do	65	48	48
1,500,000	do	5	Doceas D. Pedro II	200	200	200
1,500,000	do	5	do	200	200	200
1,500,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	Ind. Lav. e Col. Macaé	200	200	200
1,500,000	May-Nov.	7	Lavoura, Ind. e Coloniz.	120	185	185
600,000	do	6	National de Oleo	200	100 500	100 500
900,000	Jan.-July	8	Nova Indústria	100	240	240
1,500,000	Jan.-July	7	Serviços Matutinos	120	200	200

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$1,100,000	600,000\$	..	Carioca	120%a-Jan. 91	200\$	210,000	210,000
10,000,000	20,000,000	..	Lloyd Brasileiro, reca.	120%a-Jan. 91	200	260	260
14,000,000	8,000,000	..	Rio Brasileiro, e Estrados de ferro	120%a-Jan. 91	200	180,000	180,000
5,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nac. Navegação Costeira	120%a-Jan. 91	40	48,000	48,000
6,000,000	1,000,000	..	Norte e S. L.	120%a-Jan. 91	40	55,000	55,000

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	210,000\$	20,44 1/2	Aliança	2%+July 91	218	238,000	238,000
3,000,000	751,110	249,714	Argos Fluminense	2%+July 91	250	370,000	370,000
2,000,000	219,000	42,572	Atalaia	2%+July 91	200	8,000	8,000
2,000,000	219,000	42,572	Brasil Industrial	2%+July 91	200	10,000	10,000
4,000,000	200,000	192,720	Confiança	2%+July 91	200	11,000	11,000
2,500,000	540,000	198,000	Garantia	2%+July 91	120	120,000	120,000
2,000,000	540,000	198,000	Intendência	2%+July 91	200	13,000	13,000
4,000,000	400,000	300,000	Integridade	2%+July 91	200	18,000	18,000
1,000,000	100,000	4,754	Lealdade	2%+July 91	100	9,000	9,000
5,000,000	750,000	120,150	Penitenciária	3%+July 91	200	20,000	20,000
5,000,000	750,000	120,150	Penitenciária	3%+July 91	200	15,000	15,000
1,000,000	100,000	4,754	Prudência	3%+July 91	200	15,000	15,000
5,000,000	750,000	120,150	Prudência	3%+July 91	200	15,000	15,000
1,000,000	100,000	4,752	União Com. dos Varejistas	5%+July 91	200	47,000	47,000
2,000,000	210,000	11,413 1/2	Vigilância	5%+July 91	10	9,000	9,000

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	..	Alagoa	4%	250,000	..	..
1,600,000	320,000	..	Caio Frio	4%	43,000	..	..
2,000,000	200,000	..	Cataguases	2%	20	..	..
60,000,000	18,000,000	..	Centro do Brasil	7%	70	1,000	1,000
4,000,000	200,000	..	do	200	2,000	2,000	2,000
2,000,000	1,600,000	45,572	Paraná	4%	40	16,000	16,000
8,000,000	8,000,000	..	Munizinho	6%	60	120,000	120,000
40,000,000	8,000,000	..	Nordeste do Brasil	4%	40	60,000	60,000
12,000,000	2,400,000	200,468	Norte de S. Paulo	4%	200	1,000	1,000
60,000,000	6,750,000	..	Oeste de Minas Gerais	6%	60	25,000	25,000
2,000,000	290,000	..	Pará	2%	20	..	..
20,000,000	5,000,000	45,572	do	20	..	..	..
30,000,000	9,000,000	..	do	20	..	..	..
6,000,000	1,600,000	..	S. Paulo do Rio de Janeiro	4%	50	1,000	1,000
12,000,000	10,800,173	3,239 1/2	Rio Doce	4%	40	38,000	38,000
6,000,000	1,600,000	..	do prolongação	3%+June 91	200	140,000	145,000
3,000,000	1,000,000	..	do prolongação	3%+June 91	200	140,000	145,000
100,000,000	10,000,000	..	Tijucas	4%	100	..	..
12,000,000	12,000,000	..	Vila Valenciana	6%+Feb. 84	200	193,000	183,000
100,000,000	10,000,000	..	Viseu e Paes de Almeida	4%	40	160,000	160,000
6,000,000	4,000,000	4,411 1/2	Vila Valenciana	4%	200	110,000	132,000
3,000,000	1,000,000	..	Vila Valenciana	4%	200	110,000	132,000
12,000,000	12,000,000	..	TRAMWAYS	2%	200	100,000	100,000
1,000,000	5,000,000\$	..	Caicó	2%	200	100,000	100,000
1,000,000	8,000,000	84,185	Catavento	3%	200	193,000	183,000
12,000,000	12,000,000	556 826	Jardim Botânico	3%	200	205,000	221,000
800,000	800,000	84,185	Petrópolis	3%	200	205,000	221,000
3,000,000	3,000,000	94,781	Vila Isabel	3%	200	200,000	225,000

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	16,293 1/2	RIO DE JANEIRO	4%+July 91	800	800	800 500
1,600,000	1,600,000	5,300,000	Alimentação do Brasil	5%+July 91	100	100	100
1,600,000	1,600,000	5,300,000	Alimentação do Brasil	5%+July 91	100	100	100
10,000,000	10,000,000	34,754	Centro Industrial	4%+July 91	40	30,000	30,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	34,754	Centro Industrial	4%+July 91	40	30,000	30,000
10,000,000	10,000,000						

